

FOR CONGRESS:
Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland.

The Town Subscription.

Our readers will bear in mind that the vote on the proposition to authorize the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington to subscribe a sum not exceeding \$200,000 to the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, will be taken on the 18th inst. A vote of two-thirds will be required to confer such authority.

Although our views have been slightly modified in some respects, they have not been so much changed, within the past month, as to render any re-statement of them essential. We still adhere to the belief that the direct route to Wilmington is absolutely the best; but think it an open question whether it is the most practicable or advisable, under existing circumstances. That should be left an open question. It is one with which we shall not further interfere, save to deprecate any pre-judgment or estoppel of opinion or action in favor of any particular route. We may not be able to raise the money to bring it here direct. The people in the intermediate counties between this place and Charlotte may be deterred from subscribing by the supposed difficulties and expenses of the direct route, and by the fear that it might either not reach them at all, or reach them finally after ruinous delays. They might fear that their subscriptions would be called for and expended before the road reached their section, and thus they would be deprived of all chance of working out their stock in labor.

There are too many interests, too many contingencies connected with this matter for a hasty decision at a town meeting. It requires some little knowledge of the state of feeling along the line, as well as of the local rivalries of property-holders here, to decide such questions. Let the commissioners be untrammelled by positive instructions on the subject of the connection, whether direct or via Whiteville; in either case, produce once on the road must come here. The commissioners know and appreciate the general opinion in favor of a direct connection, and will, no doubt, do all they fairly and properly can in the matter. But the road is above the connection, and we must not risk the failure of the former because of some disagreement about the latter. Let us have it direct to town if we can; but, at any rate, let us have it.

63- The Pennsylvania Know Nothing State Council met at Reading last week, and adjourned on the 5th inst. after having adopted the Philadelphia K. N. Platform, with the exception of the 12th section, which it struck out, and inserted in its place the minority or anti-slavery resolution proposed in the Philadelphia Convention in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and denunciatory of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The following is the expurgated resolution:
XII.—The American party have risen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious act or violation of rights of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interfere for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuating the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extraneous as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it best to abstain from the use of force, and to leave the people to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important. In distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, and that any State from which it is excluded is a violation of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

Thus promptly is the only national feature of this motley platform repudiated and "spit upon" by the Northern portion of the order where its main strength resides.

The Bank of the State.

It will be seen by the extract which we make from the Raleigh Register, that at the meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, assembled in Raleigh last week, the new charter granted by the last Legislature was rejected by a large majority. The Stockholders decided that the State had not a right to be represented in this meeting. This appears to have been the opinion of Mr. Badger and others. Of course, it was but an opinion, and no matter what weight may attach to those by whom it was delivered, has no binding authority.

The reasons which operated to produce this result were, we presume, the same as those urged with some force by the Fayetteville Observer against the acceptance of a similar charter by the Cape Fear Bank. The stockholders must be presumed to be the best judges of matters pertaining to their own interests, and they have decided to wind up the concern; for to that the rejection of this charter, we think, amounts. The existing charter, under which the Bank now operates, will expire in 1860; and it does not seem to us that a more favorable one will be granted in all the meantime. Indeed, if we know anything at all of the matter, the feeling against the old Banks is gaining strength, and, besides, it appears to us next to impossible that any subsequent Legislature should grant to one of these old Banks a charter more favorable than that it promptly accepted by the other.

The comparatively greater ease with which banking capital can be raised than Internal Improvement or other stock, will enable the loss of the State Bank to be supplied in other ways, should it be deemed necessary to supply it; while the very large profits which Bank dividends show these institutions to be making while the community is suffering, will hardly predetermine a struggling State to listen complacently to their complaints of taxation, or a Legislature be willing to assume the responsibility of relieving them from any burdens which their neighbors bear. For our own part, we are neither advocates nor enemies of the Banks. Were their introduction into the commercial system of the world a new question we certainly would not have them exactly as they are—but it is not, and we must do the best we can. They enjoy, however, special privileges which individuals do not, and a community will not calmly tolerate an arrogant exultation of salutary checks, nor proffer any chart—rejected because of the imposition of such checks, or from a dislike to assume public burdens which their profits enable them to bear. For these reasons we think the rejection of the new charter equivalent to a determination to wind up.

Death of Maj. J. W. Hampton.

Major Joseph Wade Hampton, late editor and proprietor of the Texas State Gazette, and formerly editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) Jeffersonian, died at his residence in Austin, Texas, on the 14th ultimo.

63- The Louisiana State Council of K. N.'s has totally repudiated the anti-Catholic portion of the Philadelphia platform.

There were 100 deaths in this city last week, including 32 from Yellow Fever, and 19 from Cholera.

Unfounded Statements.

The letter of our intelligent Duplin correspondent, which we publish to-day under the signature of "Democracy," will attract attention and excite surprise. It informs us of a style and system of electioneering to which we had supposed it impossible that any party in North Carolina would stoop for a moment.—It informs us of assertions being made, so totally and flagrantly at war with truth, and even common sense, that we cannot see how any sensible, not to say any honest man, could make them, as they carry their own refutation upon their face.

1. "Mr. Winslow is a Roman Catholic!"—why, everybody who knows anything about Mr. Winslow knows that this is not so. That, on the contrary, he is a Protestant, by membership, association and descent; sprung from the early pilgrim fathers; yea, from the emigrants who landed from the Mayflower upon Plymouth Rock. Those who have heard Mr. Winslow, know, from his own lips, that he is not a Roman Catholic. It is simply a flat untruth. It may be innocently repeated by some who know no better, but must have been started in the first instance for political effect, by designing parties who did know better, and were therefore guilty of deliberate falsehood. Mr. Winslow is the advocate of that freedom of opinion which is the very life-blood of Protestantism. He is the unyielding opponent of every form of religious intolerance and proscription, and is the better and purer Protestant for so being.

2. "Mr. Reid is not the nominee of a Convention." Perhaps there may be a "kink" in this, like that taken advantage of by the boy who denied positively that he attended school, although he had just come from there. They didn't call it "school" any more. It was the "Academy." They may not have called the pow-wow, held in the old brick-house in Elizabethtown, a "Convention"—perhaps it was a "Council"—that, we believe, is the Know Nothing name for it—but it amounted to the same thing, and Mr. Reid is now in the field in pursuance of the action of that same pow-wow.

3. "Mr. Reid is a Democrat." Well, perhaps so, but he has a strange way of showing it. He rises up at every meeting, and announces himself the champion of the great "American Party," (the name by which the Know Nothings now call themselves,) and takes pride in presenting to his readers what he calls the platform of that party, one article of which platform commences with the assertion that it has "arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the whig and democratic parties."—Now, how can a man that advocates a party professing to have arisen upon the ruins of the democratic party be a democrat? How can Mr. Reid endorse and stand upon the assertions of this platform and be a democrat? Again, how can a man who pledges himself, in the language of the Third article of the same platform to "The maintenance of the Union of the United States as the paramount political good" be a friend of the rights of the States, of the South. The Union is not the paramount political good. The maintenance of the Constitution, and the rights guaranteed under that instrument is the paramount political good. Unless these can be secured the Union is not worth having. It is a curse rather than a blessing.

4th. Mr. Reid is not a Know-Nothing. There is another "kink" here. Mr. Reid is and has for a length of time been a member of the secret political organization known to the public as "Know-Nothings," of which "Sam" is the prophet. He defended himself during the first meeting at Clinton, between Mr. Winslow and himself, in rather a strange way. Mr. Winslow spoke of the letter written to Mr. Houston by Mr. Reid during the late session of the Legislature, in which Mr. Reid emphatically denied being a "Know-Nothing," upon the strength of which denial, Mr. Reid's friends had electioneered for him as a good democrat, while, in fact, Mr. Reid was a member of the secret political organization to which the press and the public refer, when they speak of Know-Nothings. Mr. Reid said that he was not bound to recognize cant names—that such was not the name of the society, etc., "and," said Mr. Reid, forgetting himself, "I appeal to every Know-Nothing within the sound of my voice, if that is the name by which they know themselves." When Mr. Reid unconsciously appealed to the brethren of the secret order, by their common designation, there was a general laugh. He had fairly caught himself and admitted the whole question. Admitted that whatever twistings, turnings, or mental reservations the order might allow or sanction, he and they did in truth and in fact recognize the name of Know-Nothings as applied to themselves and their order. Perhaps the rules of the said order may justify all this; we leave to the people of Duplin to evince their opinion of it at the ballot-box.

5.—"Mr. Reid did not allow his name to go before the Clinton Convention."—Mr. Winslow asserted at Long Creek, on the authority of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., of Duplin County, that Mr. Reid did so. Mr. Reid denied it; Mr. Winslow remarked that since Mr. Reid had denied it, he would postpone the matter until they could both get where Mr. Houston would be present, and adjd he, Mr. Winslow, reasserted it, he, Mr. Winslow certainly would. We learn that Mr. Houston was present at the discussion held a short time since at Warsaw, and did reassert it. The people of Duplin know Wm. J. Houston, and they and all others who do know him, know that no man stands higher—that no man would be less apt to make an erroneous statement, or to back out from what he had stated. With any personal issue between Mr. Reid and anybody else, we have nothing to do. Against Mr. Reid personally, we say nothing—we simply state the facts as they exist.

6.—"Mr. Reid is simply an anti-convention Candidate."—We think that this is already disposed of. Under the 2nd head, we have shown the state of the case with reference to the Elizabethtown K. N. gathering. Under the 3d, that Mr. Reid cannot be a Democrat, since he avows himself the advocate of a party that boasts of having arisen on the ruins of the Democratic party. Under the 4th, that Mr. Reid is a member of that secret political society, known to and by the public as "Know Nothings." Under the 5th, we have pointed to the testimony of Mr. Houston, a third party and no Candidate to show Mr. Reid's willingness to have his name go before the Clinton Convention.

Mr. Winslow, then, is not a Roman Catholic, but a Protestant by every tie of mental conviction, social connection, and immemorial tradition. Mr. Reid is the nominee of a Convention. He is not a Democrat, but the advocate of a party which seeks to rise upon the ruins of Democracy. He is a "Know-Nothing"—a member of the order so known by the public.—We have Mr. Houston's authority for saying that he was willing to have his name brought before the Clinton Convention. He is not simply an anti-convention candidate, but is the candidate of a secret anti-Democratic order.

63- The Directors of the Bank of Wilmington met Wednesday, and chose John McRae, Esq., President of that institution.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—The Steamer Magnolia, Banner, with 1000 bales of Cotton, has been consumed by fire below Baton Rouge. Eight lives were lost.

There were 100 deaths in this city last week, including 32 from Yellow Fever, and 19 from Cholera.

63- The wise man has said that "all is vanity," and every day but brings the testimony of experience into more perfect agreement with the maxim of inspired wisdom. All appears to be vanity—not mere hollowness and vacuity as was meant by the translators of the Bible, but positive vanity as now understood—vain ostentation, mere show—affectation of something or other.

Some weeks ago a young man and woman were found dead upon a piazza in Brooklyn, evidently suicides. They had even died theatrically. They presented a tableau, but not *vivante*. Here was a chance for a sensation. Here was a glorious opening for a display on a considerable scale. No one knew the woman, but so much the better—she was one of "love's martyrs"—she was "evidently a lady," and forthwith all the spinsters, matrons, dowagers and ladies' men, with or without white cravats, bestirred themselves, and the poor suicide, from whom in life that vain crowd would have turned in disgust, was buried with all the pride, pomp and circumstance of vanity and "fashion." She was "the unknown," as a splendid inscription upon her splendid coffin testified. A fancy preacher made a fancy speech over her in a fancy church; and the thing was so far a complete success—a pleasant sensation—an agreeable amusement. The ladies had been enabled to exhibit themselves in interesting attitudes—the fashionable preacher had obtained a chance to make a stump speech, and all were in a pleasant twitter; when, lo, and behold, it turned out that the interesting unknown was neither more nor less than one Sarah Williams, a well-known woman of the town. So all the romance of the thing was gone, and as there had never been any genuine feeling in the matter, but only vanity, the fancy preachers and the fancy spinsters and the fancy dowagers repented then of what they had done and were exceeding sorrowful. The other sections of New York and Brooklyn society, who, to speak in flash language, are on the puritanical "lay"—whose pet vanity consists in proving their own virtue by condemning the sins of their neighbors, turned fiercely upon the performers in the first little piece of stage play. The vanity of the first crowd took a somewhat ridiculous form, and, but for its bad effects in creating a morbid sympathy for crime, would have been innocent enough—that of the second crowd was of a ferocious and unchristian character. One paper of this class, edited by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, brother of the notorious Harriet Beecher Stowe, would have the remains of the poor, erring sinners, buried at the Cross Roads, with a stake driven through them.

Now, there was not a single spark of genuine feeling, or true christianity in either crowd—no love for virtue, no sympathy with erring humanity. Nothing but selfish-exalting phariseeism. That poor, deluded, erring, lost suicide had still been made in God's own image, had been fondled on some loving breast—had prattled on some father's knee in happy childhood. Since then who can tell what she had suffered—let the hopes of her young heart had been crushed—let the fondest affections trifled with—her best and purest feelings made the instruments of her own undoing. Who can tell what stern remorse, what bitter shame had driven her to that last fatal alternative. But there she lay, no more responsible to man or man's judgment—her account with earth closed. A poor perishing thing of clay; it no longer remained for her fellow worms to pass judgment upon her. It was only for them to carry her quietly and gently to her last home, in the spirit of him who would not condemn even the woman caught in adultery, but told her to go and sin no more. It was not for them to blazon her shame and her sin, by the mockery of an idle parade, or in the spirit of hyenas to make ferocious meals over her lowly grave. Yet the flouting worldlings must have their triumph show, and the *lancet* must have its hypocritical howl, in defiance of the sanctity of death and the privileges of the grave.

We feel almost like sermonizing on human vanity—on the prevailing love of humbug and cant, which is not confined to matters of religion, but pervades the whole body of modern life. We would like to make a war upon "shams," but see not the slightest use in our so doing. We have no idea of attempting to deprive the world of one of its most cherished institutions, that of humbug, lest in revenge the said world might take it into its wise head to vote us a humbug also.

"President" Walker.

The delinquent Col. Walker, who kicked up such a fuss by his attempt to revolutionize Lower California and Sonora, and make himself President thereof, as, indeed, he actually proclaimed himself, seems determined to abide in hot water. Not content with his ridiculous and disgraceful failure, nor with the odium which the lawlessness of himself and his followers cast upon the American name, the news by the Northern Light shows that he landed with some sixty men at a point some short distance north of San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua. It would seem that still more adventures have since joined him from San Francisco and elsewhere, and that he goes about from place to place capturing "annumtation" and other things. We suppose he will join some of the fighting parties into which Central America is divided, and gather some more "annumtation," until, finally, as is always the case, the contending parties will make a "comp." and Walker and his men be the sacrifice offered up upon the altar of reconciliation. Col. Walker is certainly a strange character for the 19th century—he belongs more properly to the days of the Buccaneers or the "free companies" of the middle ages.

63- We have from Mr. Whitaker "The Note-Book of an English Opium Eater," by Thomas DeQuincy, 1 vol. 12 mo. price 75 cents. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

The peculiar character of DeQuincy's writings is known to almost every reader of cultivated taste, and is much easier appreciated than described. In the present volume the same character is preserved. A glance at the table of contents shows that many of the papers are upon that class of topics which the learned, well, yet fanciful and horror-seeker Opium-eater has made his own. "Three memorable Murders," "Suicide," and other pieces are strictly of this character, while others are more purely critical or historical, yet tinged with DeQuincyism.

A MODERN MIRACLE.—Up to the night of the 3d of July, "Monongahela" and "Old Bourbon Whisky," "Apple Brandy," "New England Rum," etc., were freely offered at the bar-rooms in New York. In the morning all these were changed into "Scotch" and "Irish Whisky," "Old French," "Prime Jamaica," "English Ale," etc. A gentleman just from New York says, that the "Scotch" tasted exceedingly like "Monongahela." It appears that some doubt exists as to whether a local or State law can interfere with the sale of Foreign Liquors, imported in the original packages and duly paid on them. It was on this account that the rapid transmutation took place.

RICH AND OILY.—New Bedford, the richest city in the world in proportion to its population, numbers among its heavy tax-payers 29 who are worth \$100,000 each; 4 worth \$200,000; a lady worth \$300,000; one man who has \$600,000; one worth \$800,000; two worth \$1,000,000; and any number that can show from \$1,000 to \$100,000. Most of these persons have made their money from the whaling business.—Boston Chronicle.

63- We notice that the late Petersburg (Va.) *Intelligencer* deems it its especial duty to publish a considerable amount of stuff upon the subject of the rejection by the Bank of the State of North Carolina, of the new charter of that institution, passed by the last Legislature of the State. Our Virginia contemporary confesses that he "knows nothing" of the objectionable features, but that the charter was passed by a loco-foco Legislature, is quite enough for him. Of course, that is reason conclusive for such a liberal print as the *Intelligencer*. That paper "don't know," in fact, anything at all about the matter, but charges at the idea of a "loco-foco," with the majestic strut of a turkey-gobbler at a red pettecoat. Perhaps a little examination might exhibit the fact that the objectionable features received quite as much whig as "loco-foco" support, if not, in fact, more; not that we care a sixpence one way or the other. The strut of the *Intelligencer* in this case, is on a par with its beautiful and harmonious versification pending the Virginia election. The fact is, that some such "persons and papers" are distinctly and unmistakably the victims of "loco" phobia, and they would, with pleasure, go to the deuce, or rather send the country there, in preference to abating one jot or tittle of their foolish ferocity against the loco-focos. They would join secret societies, and then deny the existence of any such societies. They would affiliate with Wilson and Gardner and Johnson and Hale, and then boast their nationality; and, finally, they would dip into a domestic matter in a neighboring State, in regard to which they confess their total ignorance, and all this for the purpose of venting their spite and ill-will against Democracy.

Bank of Wilmington.

The stockholders met Tuesday morning in the Court House for the purpose of organizing the corporation. We learn that an amount larger than that required by the charter for such purpose has been subscribed. Some \$200,000 we believe.

The meeting was called to order by appointing L. H. B. Whitaker, Esq., of Halifax County, Chairman, and Donald McRae and Wm. A. McKoy, Esqrs., of Wilmington, Secretaries.

Geo. Davis, Geo. R. French and E. J. Lutterloh, Esqrs., were appointed a committee to verify proxies, and ascertain the amount of stock represented personally or by proxy.

There appeared to be 834 shares represented in person and 1,008 by proxy, making 1,842 shares entitled to 890 votes—being a large majority of the stock subscribed.

Bank of Wilmington.

Tuesday afternoon the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank:

John McRae, J. R. Blossom, Alfred Martin, H. P. Russell, L. L. Hathaway, Levi A. Hart, Robert Norflee.

The first six gentlemen are citizens of Wilmington—the first five Commission Merchants. Mr. Norflee is a citizen of Edgecombe County. The President is to be chosen by the Directors, out of their own number. The salary of the President has been fixed at \$1,500.

Affairs at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The cabinet meeting this afternoon continued over four hours. All the members were present, and were engaged, it is understood, with the business that has accumulated during the absence of the President for the past two weeks, he having returned to Washington. No definite action was had on the appointment of commissioners of the land and patent office.

Secretary Dobbin will leave in the morning for the Virginia Red Sulphur Springs. It is understood that Mr. Cushing will also shortly leave Washington.

Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—The steamer Prometheus has arrived here with California dates to the 16th ult., two weeks later than previous advices.

The mining news is favorable, and the shipments of gold have been large.

Messrs. Bolton and Barron's claim has been confirmed by the court, and the title is now clear.

The law prohibiting gambling was generally observed.

The town of Auburn had been destroyed by fire. The Walker expedition had arrived at Nicaragua, and the town of Rivas was taken. Nicaragua was in a state of great excitement.

Arrival of Steamer Northern Light.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The steamer Northern Light arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 16th ult., with 457 passengers and \$829,000 in gold.

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.—The Northern Light connected at Sierra Nevada with the mail steamer Golden Gate, which left San Francisco on the 16th of June, with \$1,063,000 on freight.

One of the most important items of news is the confirmation of Bolton & Barron's claim by the land commissioners, embracing 13,500 acres of land, lying mostly within the corporate limits of San Francisco, and covering the whole southern part of the municipality. The claim is estimated to be worth \$400,000. Messrs. Pickner, Cook & Co. are the principal owners of the claim.

Trode with the Indians in the neighborhood of Fresno river if anticipated, owing to the hanging of some Indians who shot a Mexican miner without provocation. All the Indians on the Fresno reserve have run off to the mountains, and several were shot.

A rich gold quartz lead mine and a silver mine have been discovered at Tuolumne, which has caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood.

The burning of the town of Auburn is said to have entailed a loss of \$250,000.

The ship Metropolis which sunk in her dock on the day the last mail left was raised two days after.

Twenty small frame houses and six brick houses, situated on the square bounded by Dupont, Jackson, and Washington streets, in San Francisco, were destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. the loss \$40,000.

Lolla Mott left San Francisco on the 6th of June in the bark Fanny Major, bound to Australia, where she will take to the stage, and then go to Europe.

The flour mills in California, now in operation, are supposed to be able to turn out 4,000 barrels flour per day.

The settlers are holding frequent meetings to concert measures for redressing grievances. A settlers party was being organized throughout the State.

The Indians are reported to have killed six white men at Klamath reservation, and six others in Illinois valley.

The mines are yielding abundant gold in all parts of California, and the weather having been very favorable for both digging and washing. The gold production of 1855 bids fair to equal if not exceed that of any previous year.

The mint is coining at the rate of \$100,000 per day.

OREGON.—The Know-nothings have been defeated in Oregon, and Lane, the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, is elected by 2000 majority.

The returns of the vote as to forming a state government are incomplete, but enough had been received to indicate that it had been determined Oregon should cease to be a territory.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—THE WALKER FRIEBSTER OPERATIONS.—FURBER Hatch informs us that the affairs of Central America are more disturbed than heretofore. Captain Walker having received reinforcements at Realajo, landed at Peto, fourteen miles north of San Juan del Sur, on the 27th ult., with 375 men, and is reported to have taken Kivas, and then entered San Juan del Sur, carrying off the arms and ammunition collected there without opposition.

The town of San Juan del Norte has again been organized under the lead of T. J. Martin, the late Mayor.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Madison (Indiana) *Star* gives the particulars of a frightful collision that occurred on the Madison and Indianapolis railroad on the 15th June. A locomotive becoming ungovernable on the inclined plane, ran down the road with fearful speed, and finally overtaking a burden train, produced a crash which shattered the cars and engines into fragments. The engineer and two firemen were killed on the spot. The accident was the result of gross carelessness, and subjects the road to a heavy loss.—Baltimore *American*.

An ungovernable locomotive! What next?

Later from California, the South Pacific and Australia.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, arrived this evening, bringing 450 passengers and \$839,613 in gold.

The Illinois connected with the Golden Gate, which left San Francisco on the evening of the 16th, and passed the Golden Age on the 23d of June, and the same day found the steamer Pacific at Aspinwall, bound up their passengers all in good health.

Sloop of war John Adams was at Panama on the 30th ultimo.

The steamer El Dorado, from Havana, arrived Panama on the 29th ult.

The rainy season was prevailing on the Isthmus with much severity.

The Panama Railroad Company had reduced the wages of laborers, a large number had struck, and were joined by some mechanics and machinists, on account of discontent with the food furnished.

FROM CHILI.—Dates from Chili have been received to the 31st of May. Congress was to meet the next day. A long continued drought prevailed, and the cattle were dying for want of pasture.

FROM PERU.—Dates from Peru state that an outbreak between the friends of Castillo and Elias was anticipated.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—We have dates from Melbourne to the 23d of April. The mining accounts are very satisfactory. The amount of gold shipped from Melbourne for the week ending April 21st was valued at nearly a million and a half of dollars.

The markets are but little changed. Gallego and Haxall flour was selling at £46 per 2,000 lbs.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco evening papers of June 16 contain nothing additional. The market was quiet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LATER FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—The steamer Bolivia had arrived at Panama with dates from Valparaiso to 31st and Calao to June 11th and \$400,000 in gold.

Accounts from Chili present little of importance. Congress would meet on the 1st of June, when various schemes of public improvement would be brought forward.

Five steamships are building in England to run between Valparaiso and Liverpool.

Markets dull.

Late accounts from Paraguay report all difficulties with Brazil as having been amicably settled, and salute interchanged. A treaty was also concluded, defining boundaries and conditions river navigation.

The approaching presidential election in Bolivia was exciting the greatest interest. The President had shown the greatest independence since he had been elected.

The frigate Independence sailed from Payta on the 13th for Callao, to enforce the settlement of the question pending between the United States and that government relative to the retention of the captain of the American vessel John Cummins.

AUSTRALIA.—Advices from Australia to April are received. The land system excites much ill-feeling against the government.

The influx of Chinese emigration elicits considerable discussion.

Gold at Melbourne is quoted at £22 16s. 6d.

Many leading articles of produce are scarce and prices advancing.

The News by the America.

The America brings Liverpool dates to the 23d ultimo, and corresponding dates from London, Paris, and Sebastopol. Since our last issue the following additional intelligence by telegraph has been received from Halifax:

THE DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—The following are the official notifications of the event:

"Lord Panmure regrets to have to announce that he has received information that the English troops at the Malakoff and the French the Malakoff towers at daylight on the morning of the 18th without the success which has hitherto attended our efforts.

Both the French and the English have suffered considerable loss. The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 30th inst. (June) at the earliest."

The *Monitor* announces that the government has received two despatches from Gen. Pelissier. The first, dated the 17th informs of operations conducted by the French and his army, and that the Turks and Chasseurs made a reconnaissance towards Altdorf, Gen. Bosquet occupying the Tchernyans.

The next day at daybreak the French and English were to attack the Malakoff tower. The second despatch, dated the 18th, announces that the attack had been successful, and that the English had taken the Malakoff tower, and had gained a footing in the Malakoff tower, Gen. Pelissier was obliged to order their retirement into the parallel. This was effected with order, and without molestation by the enemy.

Private accounts published in the London Standard says the loss of the British officers in killed and wounded, and the number of the enemy killed and wounded, and the necessity of eventually retiring from the attack, the slaughter on all sides has been immense, and if the information be correct, the loss in killed and wounded of the British alone amounts to very little short of 4,000.

The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine where a powerful and unsuspected battery was opened on the troops. There is reason to fear that the loss has been very great, but Lord Palmerston said last night no additional information had arrived.

The allies lost terribly by the Russians capturing the Malakoff tower, and during the confusion they recaptured the Malakoff tower.

Previous advices were to the 17th, stating that there had been some firing on both sides, but without any result of importance.

A despatch from Bucharest, via Vienna, confirms that an expedition has been undertaken against Persia.

EDITORIAL:—Can you not pay some attention to this District, to defeat Mr. Winslow and Mr. Reid—which part you probably have not yet seen of it? It is this. It is industriously reported in Duplin, that Mr. Winslow is a Roman Catholic. Mr. Reid is not the nominee of a Convention. Mr. Reid is a Democrat. Mr. Reid did not allow his name to go before the Clinton Convention. Mr. Reid is simply an anti-convention candidate.

All these statements, and others equally fabulous and fanciful, are made and sworn to by the Know Nothings, natural and elective about here. Now you know, as all know who know anything about it, that no man who does not swear to lies, that Mr. Winslow is about as much a Catholic as Calvin was

trip north for a short time, for the express purpose of settling accounts, and hope my friends will call personally on me.

J. M. ROBINS.

July 2, 1855

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for Judgement given against the Subscriber, sometime in the year 1854, in favor of C. C. Morse, for about seventy dollars. Judgement has been paid, and will not be paid again.

